FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851. [NO. 1769.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the Hotel Hall, on the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
April 19, 1851. 68-td.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 16, 1851.

DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. payable to the Stockholders at the Principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 5th of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED,

100Z. Botted Swiss Muslin Mantles, latest style. Also, a lot of Black Silk do. Fig'd Silk Vestings, Linen Drillings for Gentlemen's Summer Pants, &c., &c.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 21. 68-2w

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.
April 21. 68tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.
April 21, 1851. 68-8w

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield; Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19, 1851.

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NOTICE.

AT the March Term, 1851, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, it was ordered by the Court, that the Tolls charged at the several Bridges and Ferries in Cumberland County shall not exceed the following, that is to say:

At Bridges and Ferries over the Cape Fear River.

For all Wagons and Carriages drawn by 4 or more horses,	50 cents.
Drawn by three horses,	40 "
" by two "	30 "
" by one horse,	20 "
Horse and rider,	10 "
Loose horses, each,	5 "
Persons on foot,	2 "
Cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.,	1 cent.

At all other Bridges and Ferries.

For all Wagons or Carriages drawn by 1, 2, or 3 horses,	10 cents.
Drawn by 4 or more horses,	15 "
Horse and Rider,	5 "

Extract from the Minutes.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
March 29, 1851. 68-3t

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 15.

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by P. P. JOHNSON.
April 14. 67

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
April 14, 1851. 67tf

New Store and Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York the best assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in this market. They were carefully selected by one of long experience in the business, and will be sold as low as can be in the county or State. They consist in part as follows, viz:

A choice selection of Prints, from 5 to 50 cts.; Muslins, emb'd Swiss; French do; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss do; Ginghams; Barèges; Silk Tissues, fine and cheap; Printed Lawns; Lace and Muslin Capes, from 2 50 to $7; Collars and Cuffs; Silk, Linen and Thread Edgings; Silk and Cotton Hose; Half do; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Mitts of all colors; Gentlemen's and Ladies' white and black Kid Gloves; col'd do; Cordel and Grass Skirts; Bobinets; Crapes; Bonnet and Neck Ribbons; Satin and Taffeta do; Belts and Buckles; blue and black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Drap D'Ete, some very fine; Satin and Marseilles Vestings; Cashmerets; Mohair Cord Denims; Planters' and other Linens; Irish do; Linen Drilling; Camlet Jeans; Chambrays; col'd and paper Cambrics; Croton Coating; fancy and black Cravats; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Shell and Horn Combs; fine and dress do; Tooth and Hair Brushes; Hair Excelsior; Linen Braid; Spool Thread; Silk and Flax do; Bleached and Brown Shirting; a great variety of very cheap Diaper; Oil Silks; Dress do; Suspenders; Summer Shawls; Silk and Straw Bonnets, from $1 to $7; Straw Hats for Children; Men's and Boys' Kip Shoes and Pumps; Ladies' Kid do; Ties; Buskins; Walking Shoes; Opera Slippers, a new article, very fine; col'd do; Ladies' and Misses' Enamelled do; a great variety of Ready-made Clothing; Ivory and Feather Fans; Umbrellas; Parasols, a beautiful article, &c. &c.

In fact, every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment. All I ask is a call, as I am sure I cannot fail to please in price and quality.

D. B. McARN,
per J. C. McBlin, Agent.
Floral College, N. C., April 14, 1851. 67-4w

☞ Call at the NEW STORE on the Avenue.

500 Acres of LAND
For Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C., NEAR THE COAL MINES ON DEEP RIVER.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of MAY next, on a credit of nine months, a TRACT OF LAND in Moore county, and within one mile of the Coal Mines on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of Land has no farm nor improvements upon it; it contains a quantity of the very best long-leaf Pine.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting Ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evans's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the Land will be shown, or any information given.

JOHN BOROUGHS, Adm'r.
Orange county, April 4, 1851. 67ts-pd

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 12, 1851. 67tf

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 70tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MAC MILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Barèges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
April 1851. 67-3m

FOR SALE.

A FEW gallons superior SCUPPERNONG WINE, in carboys or demijohns. Apply to the subscriber.

JOHN EVANS.
April 11, 1851. 67-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of May next, upon a credit of six months, 170 Acres of LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of David Whaley and D. McPhail, late the property of Arch'd Cameron, dec'd.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
March 21, 1851. 64ts

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 7, 1851. 66tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE a few dozen DAHLIAS, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cents each. Also, a fine assortment of CHRISANTHEMUMS, 5 to 15 cents each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonicas, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy Plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs.

☞ A Rhododendron now in bloom.
April 7, 1851. 66tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the latest fashions; embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Window Shades. Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread; Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive, was bought direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line, are requested to examine our assortment. We will sell very cheap for CASH, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 8, 1851. 66-8w

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Sloes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tarltans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown, and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Beebe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Paper-ing; Screen ditto.

A Large Stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

TO MULE BREEDERS.

MY thorough-bred Maltese Jack MALTA, seven years old this Spring, will stand the ensuing Season (commencing the first of April and ending the 15th of June,) at Mr. Samuel Mims's Stable, near town, and such other places as I shall designate in handbills. This superior animal was bred by Dr. Alex'r Williams, of Tennessee, and was got by his *celebrated Jack Bashaw*, considered by extensive breeders in Tennessee and Kentucky superior to any Jack ever imported to America. He was selected in the Island of Malta for his individual excellence and superior blood, being the same as General Washington's celebrated *Knight of Malta*, which breed, in comparison with the common, bears a strong analogy to the Blood Horse of this country and England. The exportation of Jacks of this blood is now prohibited by the Government of the Island.

MALTA descends from the purest and best stock in the world;—his dam being also the purest blood, unrivalled in form and symmetry, and imported expressly to breed from Bashaw. His whole pedigree is such as to recommend him in the highest degree to those who wish to raise fine Mules.

This superior animal has been procured at great trouble and expense, by desire of several Breeders in this county, to induce our farmers and others in this section of country to breed their own Mules, and to possess themselves of superior animals in place of the inferior and worthless ones that are usually driven here for sale. This is the first opportunity ever offered in this section of country to procure this valuable breed of Mules, and if not well patronised, will probably be the last.

For more extended Pedigree, Certificates, and other particulars, see the bills which I shall be happy to furnish any one desirous of patronizing him.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1851. 64-6w

WANTED TO HIRE,

EIGHT or ten colored Laborers, to work at the Arsenal by the day.

A. B. DYER,
Bv't Capt. U. S. A.
March 24, 1851. 64tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and

10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

T. T. JONES'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

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POETRY.

TRUTH AND HONOR.

If wealth thou art wooing, or title, or fame,
There is that in the doing brings honor or shame;
There is more in the running than winning the race,
This marks thee as worthy, that brands thee as base.
O, then, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a king, be thy kingship right royally shown,
And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne;
Rely not on weapons or armies of might,
But on that which endureth, laws loving and right.
Though a king, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide.

If a prince, or a noble, depend not on blood—
The hart truly noble is that which is good;
If the stain of dishonor encrimson thy brow,
Thou are slave to the peasant that sweats at the plough;
Be noble as men; and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

If a lover, be constant, confiding and kind,
For doubting is death to the sensitive mind;
Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy,
Who soweth in faith expects harvests of joy.
In loving, be men, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

If a parent, be firm, yet forgiving and true;
If a child, honor him to whom honor is due;
If rich, or if poor, or whatever thou may'st be,
Remember the truthful alone are the free.
Be ever a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

Then, though sickness may come and misfortunes may fall,
The trust in thy bosom surviveth them all;
Truth—Honor—Love—Friendship, no tempest can pale;
They are flowers breathing balm in adversity's gale.
O, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide,
While truth's thy companion, and honor thy guide.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Not long since—no matter where—there was a great revival among the colored people—at least I have been told so—the work went bravely on—many, it was hoped, had been happily snatched, like brands, from the burning pile; nevertheless, it was very apparent to some of the more experienced, although much had been done, much still remained to do—that whilst many, very many, were acknowledging the truth with their lips, there was reason to suspect, unbelief "was sitting very heavy at their hearts."

One of the most zealous and influential of the negro Preachers at work on the occasion to which I refer, felt it his duty to test how far this dreadful impiety extended, and he soon seized a favorable opportunity for doing so.

He publicly announced, that as *want of Faith* was one of the most common, and at the same time dangerous failings that could possess the human mind, a sin that did most easily beset, and retard the progress of many *"an anxious seeker,"* he would take occasion that evening to exhort his dear hearers on that important subject.

The eloquent Preacher, after descanting upon the nature of Faith, proposed a test of this kind—to refer to a few of those instances in the scriptures which were most hard to be credited by the unregenerate mind, and as he went along with his discourse, he wished it to be distinctly understood by all who heard him, that whomsoever did not believe, must as a penalty for their obduracy, and as the only reasonable hope of being pardoned, *drop a something in de Poor Box!*

Silence gives consent—so taking it for granted, as none objected, that all present acquiesced, the Preacher first called attention to the history of Jonah—how he was swallowed by a whale—how he was chawed up, like a piece of tobacco—how long he lay in the whale's belly—and then, how he was spit up again, whole as ever—taking care whenever he came to any startling portion of the narrative, to stop, and ask the question, "Oh, do you believe, *my dear Broders, Oh, do you believe?*"

Those whom he addressed, remembering the penalty agreed upon, responded very promptly, *"Oh yes, my dear Broder, we all believe, we all believe!"*

Finding nothing was to be made by this tack, he tried another, and yet another, but with no better success—he could not beat to windward, any way he could trim his sails, the *poor box* was a *poor box still*, as empty as ever!

He, at last, as the Pugilists say, "made himself up for mischief," he threw his whole soul into one last grand effort, bawling with stentorian voice, in broken sobs, the big tears meanwhile coursing each other down his cheeks, "Oh, my black Brederen—it is my duty to tell you after all you can do, you is berry unprofitable servant, berry black inside, as well as out—oh, how heavy is the burthen of your sins; my spirit grieves for you, my bowels of compassion groan for you; so much so, that I frequently tink of you, when you don't take de trouble to tink of yourself—berry often at midnight, on berry cold nights, when you all got your eye shut under your blanket, "sleeping berry loud," but neber dreaming you may neber wake up to see de next day, den am I, on my knees on de hard floor, cold and shivering, *praying for you, praying for you, praying for you, praying for you!!* Oh, do you believe, Broder Sinner—do you believe?"

At this moment, a voice was heard issuing from the remotest corner of the room, meekly replying,

"*Hand round de box, Bro,* (an abbreviation of brother,) *I must trow in something,* for *I dont believe, I dont believe, I dont believe!!!*"

NEWSPAPERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—There are 40 papers published in South Carolina, 8 of them daily.

EARLY RISING.

Whatever may be the quantity of sleep required, early rising is essential to health, and promotes longevity. Almost all men who have distinguished themselves in Science, Literature, and the Arts, have been, as Mr. Macnish states, early risers. The industrious, the active minded, the enthusiast in pursuit of knowledge or gain, are up betimes at their respective occupations, while the sluggard wastes the most beautiful period of life in pernicious slumber. Homer, Virgil, and Horace, are all represented as early risers; the same was the case with Paley, Franklin, Priestley, Parkhurst, and Buffon; the last of whom ordered his servant to awaken him every morning, and compel him to get up by force if he evinced any reluctance, for which service he was rewarded with a crown each day, which recompense he forfeited if he did not oblige his master to get out of bed before the clock struck six. Bishops Jewel and Burnet rose every morning at four o'clock. Sir Thomas More did the same thing. Napoleon was an early riser, so were Frederick the Great and Charles the Twelfth: so is her present Majesty; and so are almost all the nobility in attendance upon the Court. That early rising tends to prolong life, appears to be clearly proved. One of our most eminent Judges, Lord Mansfield, was at the pains of collecting some curious evidence on this subject. When he presided in his judicial capacity over the court, he questioned every old person who appeared at the bar, respecting his habits. "What age are you?" "What sort of life have you led—often drunk, eh?" "Please God," answered a man upwards of ninety, "I have seldom gone to bed sober," and in fact it turned out that while some of these veterans pleaded guilty to habitual intemperance, and others on the contrary attested their uniform sobriety, all agreed on one point—that of having been early risers. Nevertheless, the morning snooze has, we confess, its temptations. Our readers will remember Burns's pleasant little song:—

"Up in the mornings, no for me,
Up in the morning early.
When a' the hills are cover'd wi snaw,
I'm sure it's winter fairly."

Thompson, the author of "The Seasons," passed a great portion of his time in bed.

Dean Swift, we are told, lay in bed until eleven o'clock every

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT concerning Deeds of Trust and Marriage Settlements.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the registry or duly certified copy of any deed of trust, or marriage settlement, conveying personal or real property for the benefit of married persons, registered as is now required by law, shall and may be given in evidence in any court of record, and shall and may be held to be full evidence of such deed of trust or marriage settlement, although the loss or absence of the original should not be accounted for, unless by a rule or order of court, made upon affidavit suggesting some material variance from the original in such registry, or other sufficient grounds, in the discretion of said court, such party shall be required to produce the original, in which case the same shall be produced or accounted for according to the course and practice of the court.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT allowing decrees of Courts of Equity, in certain cases, to transfer legal titles.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in any suit in equity, wherein the court shall declare that a party is entitled to the possession of any property, either real or personal, the legal title whereof may be in another or other parties to such suit, and the court shall decree a conveyance of such legal title to the party so declared to be entitled, the court, after declaring the right and decreeing the conveyance, shall have power also, to be used at its discretion, to declare in the decree there made, or in any afterwards made in the progress of the cause, that the effect thereof shall be to transfer to the party so declared to be entitled, the legal title of the said property, to be held in the same plight, condition and estate as though the conveyance decreed was in fact executed; and such declaration of the court shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes, to convey the legal title of the property, as such conveyance would if the same were duly executed; and shall bind and entitle the parties decreed to execute or to take benefit of the conveyance in and to all such provisions, conditions and covenants, as may be decreed to attend the conveyance, in the same manner and to the same extent, as the conveyance would if executed according to the decree; and any party taking benefit under the decree, may have the same redress at law on account of the matter decreed, as he might on the conveyance, if the same had been executed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That such decree, wherein the transfer of title shall be declared, shall be regarded as a deed of conveyance, and shall be registered, in the proper county, under the same rules and regulations as are or may be prescribed for conveyances of similar property, executed by the party; and all laws which may be passed for extending the time for registration of deeds, shall be deemed to include such decrees, provided the conveyance, if actually executed, would be so included.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in all legal proceedings touching the rights of parties derived under such decree by virtue of this act, a certified copy, from the register's books, of the decree, shall be plenary evidence both of its existence and of the matters therein contained.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in order to have such decree registered, the party desiring it shall produce to the register a copy thereof certified by the clerk of the court in which it is made, and enrolled under the seal of his court; and the register shall register both the decree and the certificate; and for such services shall be allowed a fee of one dollar.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the power of the court in enforcing the decree in the manner now used; but the court may proceed to compel performance thereof in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

In addition to the two laws published above, we are tempted to give the two following, not for their intrinsic importance, but as a remarkable evidence of the *intelligent* manner in which business was done at the late session. It will be seen that the two are identically the same, in every provision, and yet so unlike in date of passage, and in mere form of words, as to show that the Legislature really passed the two bills. It is somewhat worthy of remark, that two persons should introduce bills so alike in all essentials; but still more that nobody, out of the 170 members and half a dozen Clerks, ever discovered the similarity of the two, or the uselessness of cumbering the statute books with both, when one was all-sufficient to effect the object desired:

AN ACT to amend the 51st section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs in this State, to advertise the sales of lands for the taxes due thereon, at least ninety days in some newspaper published in their respective counties, where there is any paper published in such county; and in counties where there may not be a paper published, the sheriffs shall advertise such sales in the nearest newspaper to such county: Provided, however, that in the case of the sale of the lands for taxes of non-residents or of persons living beyond the limits of the State, that the same shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, in addition to the advertisement as hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That so much of the 51st section of the chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes as requires all sales of lands for taxes to be advertised in the State Gazette or some other newspaper published in Raleigh, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[Ratified 24th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend the fifty-first section of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and management of the Revenue of the State," Revised Statutes, chap. 102.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the said section as directs the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the State Gazette, or some other newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons residing within this State; and, in such cases, it shall be the duty of the sheriffs or their deputies to advertise such lands in some newspaper published in the county wherein such lands are situated, and if there be no such paper, then in such newspaper as shall be published nearest thereto: Provided, it shall still be the duty of the sheriff to advertise the sale of the lands of non-residents, or of such persons as live beyond the limits of the State, as heretofore prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with the above provisions, be, and the same are hereby repealed. [Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

From the Salem People's Press.

REMINISCENCES OF A FORSYTH RIFLEMAN.—No. 2.

My last number closed with an account of our company's return to Sackett's Harbor, after having, to the great joy and satisfaction of the whole American force in that quarter, succeeded in our attempt to "nip in the bud" the nefarious schemes of rapine and murder, then on the eve of being executed upon our defenceless women and children, by the old tory, his abettor John Bull, and their gold-paid blood-thirsty Indian accomplices.

Our stay at the Harbor was brief, as we were ordered into winter quarters at Ogdensburg. The winter of 1812–'13 will, by myself and fellow survivors of that inclement period, be remembered as one of the greatest severity, particularly in Canada and on the Northern frontiers of New York. The snow there averaged full three feet in depth all winter, and by the latter part of December, the ice in the St. Lawrence had attained the thickness of four feet, constituting a mass that united the British and our shore together, for the time being, as firmly as if the river had been a vein of solid granite.

Our sufferings from the intense cold at that time and place are indelibly impressed upon my memory by the deplorable fact that two of our ill-fated Riflemen, while on duty as sentinels, were frozen to death As a military post, Ogdensburg may be said to have been utterly destitute of anything worthy the name of a fortification.

The old French Fortification, where we quartered, was nothing more than a range of dilapidated barracks, erected during the old French War. Our Rifle Corps, consisting of 104 men, and a company of militia numbering about 90, under command of Col. Benedict, of the New York Militia, whose rank made him commanding officer of the station, constituted all our force at that point. Opposite to us on the British side of the river, distant only one mile, at Prescot, were about one thousand English Regulars. Thus stood matters, till on or about the first of January, when our company under the guidance of its intrepid Captain, and covered by the darkness of a winter's night, made a successful expedition to Elizabethtown, since called Brockville, in consequence of General Brock and two of his Aid-de-camps having been killed there during the war of 1812 by our troops, commanded by that bravest of brave spirits, Gen. Van Rensselaer.

Elizabethtown, situated on the Canada side of the river about 12 miles distant from Ogdensburg, was reached by us without being molested or even discovered.—On arriving there, we found, as expected, 15 of our own patriotic citizens, closely confined in the jail of that place, waiting to be transported the following day towards Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it had been decided by the British authorities in Canada, they should be hanged, or imprisoned during the war, for the unpardonable crime of indignantly refusing to bear arms for King George, against their own beloved country.

We rescued them from the insatiable jaws of English tyranny, and took as prisoners their guard, composed of 58 well armed English Lake privateermen and a lieutenant of Dragoons; all of whom we brought without the loss of a man, to Ogdensburg, where we arrived early the following morning. The 58 privateersmen and the dragoon officer, were soon exchanged for 61 of our own soldiers—the officers being estimated in exchange equal to three of our privates.

From this time onward, no incident of note transpired, until about noon of Sunday the 8th of February, when in the midst of a blinding snow storm, to our surprise, Adjutant Ridgeway, belonging to the enemy's force stationed at Prescot, came dashing with his foaming steed into our fort, exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "Didn't you hear the d—d rascals firing at me as I made my escape past their lines? Where is your Commanding Officer. I have come to join you as a deserter from the d—d English!" Whereupon, Captain Forsyth, with his accustomed blandness, invited the pseudo deserter into his private quarters; who, as he accepted our Captain's invitation, concluded his tirade of pretended abuse towards his countrymen by saying, "Thank God, I am now clear of the d—d English rascals." So admirably did he play the part of a genuine deserter, that he completely deceived every one of us, and most especially our frank, open hearted, unsuspecting commander, by whom, after being escorted throughout the town and our slender fortifications, he was suffered to roam about at his pleasure, and take lodging as was supposed for the night, at the house of one of our townsmen, who, with good reason, was ever after suspected of the rankest toryism and treachery.

Snow continued to fall in huge flakes that filled the air throughout the day and night, ceasing about day break, when we were aroused from our gloomy reveries by the unceremonious visit of 800 English soldiers, armed to the teeth, and headed by the aforesaid Ridgeway; he having in the course of the preceding night made his escape back to his companions in Prescot, reported to them the extent of our force and means of defence, the insignificance of which tempted or rather compelled them to attack us, and they did so instanter, with an overwhelming force of 800 British troops, all of whom considered themselves as a select portion of the "flower of his Britanic Majesty's Army." This, in comparison to our force, large body of the enemy, approached almost within gun-shot of our ramparts, where they halted, and Adjutant Ridgeway, the double deserter of the previous day and night, mounted on the same trusty charger that had borne him into our fort the day before, advanced with a flag of truce within speaking distance, and there, with indescribable audacity, after calling for our commanding officer, ordered us to surrender forthwith as prisoners of war, on pain of being shot down to a man. Capt. Forsyth's reply, although truly laconic, breathed volumes of defiance. It was as follows: "Base scoundrel of a spy, you and your minions will have some hard fighting to do, before you can make prisoners of me or my brave men!"

These words were spoken without a quiver of the lip, or blanch upon the cheek of our apparently inspired commander, whose dauntless mein and bearing under such trying circumstances, as quick as thought, made every one of us feel as if he were a host within himself.

And here let me remark, that, solely through the undeserved magnanimity of our Captain, (although to the everlasting regret of all his men,) the wretch, Ridgeway, was permitted to return unharmed to the rear of the British lines, notwithstanding more than fifty of our death dealing rifles were levelled with fatal aim, and would have been fired at him, but for the all-potent order of our commander, who in a voice of thunder cried out, "Men! don't fire at the bearer of a flag of truce, it is against the rules of war!"

Our flag was raised, and an alarm gun fired the moment we discovered the British. Col. Benedict being absent on a visit to his family, the chief command devolved upon Capt. Forsyth.

As soon as Ridgeway had gotten safely behind the ranks of his friends, they opened to the right and left, arraying themselves in two formidable divisions, the principal one, being intended to attack us in the fort, and the other to take our militia who were stationed in the heart of the town distant about one-fourth of a mile. Unfortunately, nearly all of them abandoned their post, leaving our Magazine and other public stores entirely at the mercy of the enemy.

A few of Col. Benedict's men rallied under our standard and fought like tigers. For two hours our little band, not exceeding in all 120, by pouring forth a constant stream of balls from our breastworks, kept at bay full 500 British Infantry; and but for our ammunition becoming exhausted, we should not have surrendered the fort without resisting to the death.

As soon as our last round was fired, our commander, biting his lips and stamping his feet with rage, summoned us around him, and with the air and look of a true hero depicted in every feature of his countenance said: "Men! it is our misfortune at this time to be completely overpowered, but the day *may* come when we can avenge ourselves! Our ammunition being exhausted, we must retreat; therefore let every man take care of himself." Capt. Benjamin Forsyth was the last man to leave that fort; and miraculous as it may appear, we retreated almost in solid column through the deep snow-drifts beyond the reach of our enemy's numerous guns, without losing a single one of the Forsyth Riflemen.

WM. EATON, SEN.

Abolition and Disunion.—There is a harmony of sentiment (says the National Intelligencer,) between the Abolitionists and the Nullifiers which cannot escape the observation of those who take the trouble to remark the language habitually employed by Northern and Southern agitators.—Thus, for instance, the Rev. Samuel May, a New York clergyman, speaks at the Syracuse Anti-Slavery Convention of the 20th March, in the following terms:

"*We must come into collision with the American Government.* I say *must* for the Fugitive Slave Bill shall never be enforced throughout the land!"

While the Charleston Mercury, of the 10th of March says:

"We *must* meet the issue, or tamely submit to the tyrannies of one of the most infamous and corrupt Governments under which a civilized people ever lived."

Freaks of the Types.—A few days since a lady residing on North Eutaw street sent an advertisement to a morning paper, headed "A Milliner wanted," but by some mishap it was printed "A Miller wanted." The result was that a worthy *miller*, seeking employment, called at the millinery store to inquire about the situation, and had scarcely been informed of the mistake which the printer had made and gone away, before another customer was at the door. Thus it was kept up during the morning, until the patience of the proprietors of the store became exhausted, and the mistake was explained for the thirtieth time, in the most laconic manner. Those who were first, just for the fun of the thing, went off and sent their acquaintances to obtain the good situation, and mealy coats were taking their places at the door the remainder of the day—one journeyman miller being waked up after he had gone to bed and sent to inquire after the place. If the printer who made the omission in the advertisement had been there and "owned up," he would have found angry milliners enough to have "pulled him into "pi" in the shortest time.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Gambling Extraordinary in San Francisco.—It has been found more profitable of late by the skilful sporting men of San Francisco to play in private, where merchants and mercantile agents can participate in the excitement without exposing themselves to the censure of those who are opposed to gaming. In one of these private rooms, a foreigner commenced playing against Faro, and after losing all he had, (over five hundred dollars) he proposed to the dealer to pledge his wife for one hundred and fifty dollars worth of checks. The dealer said he would like first to see the security for the stake: the man instantly departed, and in about half an hour afterward, while the dealer was sitting alone smoking a cigar, in walked the foreigner with a pleasing looking young woman, whom he offered in pledge for the amount before named. The checks were dealt out, the game proceeded, and the foreigner again lost, upon which he departed leaving his wife in pawn for the amount; and so she remained for several days, until her depraved partner raised the amount to redeem her. The woman was either hopelessly ignorant of her rights and the laws of the country protecting her sex, or as depraved in her nature as her companion.

Judge Buckner, of Kentucky, has decided against the law of that State taxing insurance companies of other States having agencies there. He says the law conflicts with that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Kentucky—An Army of Officers.—Under the new Constitution of Kentucky there are 5243 officers to be elected by the people! There are more than 10,000, probably 15,000 candidates, all of whom, except those for Judicial stations, are expected to mount the stump. It is computed that the aggregate time spent in electioneering will equal 80,000 days!

New Steam-Line.—A line of steamers will soon be put in operation between New York and Norfolk, to connect at the latter point with the seaboard and Roanoke railroad. Two vessels, each of 1,100 tons burden, are now building in New York for this enterprise.

THE LATE CUBAN MOVEMENTS.

The Savannah papers state that the recent movements of a portion of the Cuban invaders in Georgia were premature, caused by a rumor that a revolt had actually taken place in Cuba. This induced sixty three of the party, who resided in the Cherokee region of country, to hasten towards Savannah to tender their services to Gen. Gonzales, (formerly of Cuba,) who is a resident of that city; but learning that the movement was premature, *and that they had mistaken the rendezvous,* they returned home to await the proper time. The Atlanta "Republican" of Thursday notices the return of the adventurers to that city, but says that it has not been able to learn whether they have abandoned their desperate enterprise, or returned with the object of taking a new route. It supposes the latter to be the case. We trust, for the honor of the country, that the explanation of the Savannah papers of the source of the reports which we have lately had on this subject may turn out to be the true one.

National Intelligencer.

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW IN OHIO.

The fact that no violation or attempt to resist the Fugitive Law has occurred in the State of Ohio, where hostility to slavery in the abstract is almost universal, must be considered highly creditable to the intelligence of the People of that State, and their understanding of their duty as citizens to respect the Laws of the United States as constitutional obligations.

At the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, on the 16th instant, Mr. Justice McLean, besides other remarks, congratulated the Jury that no violation or infraction of the law relating to the reclamation of fugitives from service had taken place within this State. He remarked that this fact spoke well for the character of the citizens of Ohio. He trusted that no forcible interference with the requirements or operation of that law would at any time be exhibited within the State. If the law were objectionable, let it be remedied by the ballot-box. Forcible resistance should not be countenanced; it should be promptly discouraged and frowned down. Such a mode of redress has no sanction, and can have no sanction, from the institutions or morals of the country. It tends alike to the subversion of all order, and the destruction of all the securities of our social existence.

National Intelligencer.

The editor of the Mobile Advertiser is informed by a friend who has just returned from the eastern counties of Mississippi that the contest between the Unionists and Secessionists waxes warm in that section. Old party lines are completely obliterated, and Whigs and Democrats are uniting harmoniously together to rid the country of the fell spirit of Disunionism.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Ethical Dietetics.—"Tell me what you eat," says Brilliat Savarin, the great father of feeding, "and I will tell you what you are." The Tartar grew roving and predatory by first riding and then eating his horse. Mungo Park saw the Abyssinians cut steaks from the rump of a living cow, and eat them raw, while they drove on the rest of their walking steak-piece. How could such people be otherwise than bloody-minded? The greasy Hottentot maiden enwraps her limbs with tripe, their favorite ornament; but not their ornament alone: for her sooty swain, while he sighs at her feet, may eat her garters and anklets for his supper; and hence the race is lazy and amorous. Young Jove was fed upon goats' milk and honey; which made him strong and sweet. Chiron bred up little Achilles upon lion-cutlets; which infused into him a most lionine valour. The Spartans had a soup which rendered all their boys brave. Potatoes make the Irish blunder; frogs the French agile; krout the Germans heavy; olla podrida the Spaniards proud; haggis the Scotchman thrifty; roast beef the Englishman sturdy; leeks the Welshman testy; and Ferdinand of Naples confessed that little of fighting was to be expected of his maccaroni-eating army. But, with all this, we never before heard of the influence of onions over the morals of a whole people. Alas for Weathersfield and Higham, if it be so! Yet that it is, here is authority. Beware, then, ye fair ones, of the sinful root, as much a foe to virtue as to balminess of breath!

A Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce,* suggests that the low condition of the morals among the French is attributable to the National fondness for, and use of onions. This vegetable containing more than any other an amount of sulphur and phosphorous. The writer contends that a people moving in an atmosphere in which the great father of evil is supposed to be most at home, cannot be as susceptible to moral impressions as others. Just think of the morals of the community rising and falling with the price of onions, and the milder and higher graces of humanity growing out of a short crop of these infernal bulbs!

THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE WEST.

The St. Louis Intelligencer thus cordially speaks of President Fillmore:

"We do not know what influences may be at work at the North or South to advance the pretensions of the various aspirants, nor do we know what politicians at Washington or elsewhere may desire to accomplish, for their own selfish ends. But we do know that in the West, with the masses of intelligent reflecting people of all parties, and especially of the Whigs, Millard Fillmore is justly regarded as a 'Model President.' So far as we are concerned we desire none better. His popularity in the West is the result of no *ad captandum* qualities; he has achieved it by no mean or demagoging appeal to low passions or vulgar appetites; nor by any catering for sectional prejudices or selfish motives. He is popular with the masses because the people justly appreciate the solid, substantial virtues which adorn his character as a statesman and a man. Whoever may be the nominee of the Whig party, Mr. Fillmore will enjoy as much of its confidence and respect as any man that belongs to it. We need not say, therefore, that if he should be our standard-bearer in the next Presidential campaign, we shall sustain him willingly, cheerfully, cordially and zealously.

The Richmond Enquirer says that "it is to the ascendancy of the Whig party that we owe the country's present troubles."

This is what may be called, in the classical language of the day, "going it strong."

Pray what has the Whig party to do with the movements in South Carolina, where there can hardly be said to be any Whig party at all?

Or how is the Whig party responsible for the Nashville Convention, which few men *but Whigs* opposed?

But if we are to descend to causes, what but the Wilmot Proviso, started by Democrats; Free-Soilism, begun by the Van Burens; and the plunder of Mexican Territories by Mr. Polk's war, which the Whigs deprecated and opposed as certain to bring about the existing strife, led to the present troubles? Are these things what the Enquirer calls "Whig ascendancy?" A very fatal ascendancy has there been: but to prove it a Whig ascendancy will require, we ween, rather more learning and ingenuity than our neighbor possesses.

Richmond Whig.

Virginia, having refused to countenance the projects of the South Carolina disunionists, is now sneered at, taunted, reviled, and abused by the organs of the factionists. Very well. Let them go on. Yet a little while, and the *whole* people of Virginia will learn to estimate justly the public character, motives, and objects of the leaders in the South Carolina conspiracy—nine-tenths of them do already. The *next* resolutions that the Legislature of Virginia are called on to pass in relation to South Carolina may be of a different character from those adopted at the last session. "Sympathy" and "regret" may be turned into disgust and abhorrence.

Alexandria Gazette.

An Example Made.—We were not long since imposed on (says the Richmond Whig,) by a fabricated and a malicious notice of the marriage of a Mr. Hutson. It was signed by a Mr. Turner. Mr. H. has since written to ask the name of the person who—possibly in mere levity, but far more probably to gratify some mean personal animosity—has done him this covert injury. As the most appropriate punishment for such conduct, we give below a note subsequently received from the offender. It is fit that he should not only be made known to the injured person, but held up to public contempt. Fabrications of this sort are the fitter to be thus handed over through print to public disgrace, because they are often meant for the gratification of some unmanly and dirty resentment against a woman. It is true that, in this case, the man alleges that he only meant the thing for a joke. If that was *his* joke, *this* is ours. We hope he'll enjoy the moral of the jest.

CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE.

Gentlemen: Sometime ago, for sport only, I addressed you a note concerning a notice of a marriage of John P. Hutson to Caroline Palmer of this county. It was all done in jest, and I therefore hope you will not send Hutson the letter. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH TURNER.

Conversations.—The following sketches may amuse our readers:

Among admirable talkers, always a listener and a critic, we remember the best that this country has produced—Jefferson, Dr. Tho. Cooper, Tazewell, Webster, Pettigru, Calhoun, Preston and Legare. The first was didactic and flowing, but without wit; pouring out, all the while, general information rather than thought; but in a very easy and agreeable style. The second conversed more and discoursed less; possessed a far finer body of knowledge; dealt it out only when the occasion called for it, and to its extent; was, without being exactly witty, singularly apothegmatic, sententious and clear; and enlivened his discourse by a prodigious abundance of gay and apt anecdote and reminiscence of nearly all the eminent men of his age, most of whom he had known. He was an exceedingly entertaining talker. Tazewell was more in the manner of Coleridge, a sort of brilliant dealer in paradox and subtleties. Webster, somewhat ponderous when cold, in genial moments becomes very happy and hilarious. Pettigru, with the air of a boy, flows with quip and crank and prose epigram as perfect as it is unstudied, delivered in a mocking voice the most comic that can be. Calhoun had neither wit nor reading, nor taste; and never conversed; but delivered rapid and dazzling dissertations, in which—hurrying you on from one bold and striking generalization to another—he kept you always on the stretch to follow the seeming brilliancy and depth of his swift paced conclusions; which overpowered you, for the time, by their speed of thought; but were rather apt to vanish into fallacies or revery, when you came afterwards coolly to review them by yourself. As for Preston, he is, for an elegant table or circle of scholars, or clever men, the most agreeably brilliant talker and wit that we have ever known. We should, for proper powers of conversation, place him first, and Legare second of all that we have known. The one was (to give our readers a more definite idea) more like Burke—the other like Beauclerk in his conversation.

On the other hand, it strikes us that the most barren man in company that we have ever seen—saving, perhaps, his late Majesty, Mr. Polk—was Mr. Van Buren.—He was dreadfully sterile, and the few common-places that he uttered gave you only the painful certainty that he was silent, not merely from temperament, but from the destitution of all resources for conversation.—*Richmond Whig.*

CALIFORNIA.—The reign of Lynch law appears to be undisputed in California. The two last arrivals give accounts of five summary executions by the populace. The two last cases were at Consumnes, of two men, who gave their names as James Baxter, of Maine, and Charles Simmons, of Massachusetts. They were accused of being horse thieves. The people denied them even the forms of a trial, and hung them up a few moments after arresting them.

A bloody affray occurred at Sonora, in which, it is stated, at least four men lost their lives, and several others were seriously wounded. It originated in a trespass by a party of diggers upon lands claimed by Mr. Joshua Holden, who, with the aid of some friends, attacked the miners, or "squatters," as they are called. They resisted; one of their party was killed and three of Mr. Holden's men, and several others wounded.

Nevada city was destroyed by fire on the 12th of March, the loss being estimated at $1,200,000. It originated in the bowling alley of Gates & Smith, and extended in all directions with great rapidity, and continued to rage until the fairest part of the city was destroyed, upwards of two hundred houses having been either burnt or torn down to stop further ravages. By this terrible calamity over two thousand persons, including many families, have lost their all.

A MISCHIEVOUS FORGERY.—"An Intercepted Despatch," purporting to be from Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister at Washington, to his Government, has been published at Boston. Its exceeding impudence of tone was calculated to rouse a very bitter feeling towards the Minister and his country. But the National Intelligencer is "fully authorized to pronounce the paper entirely and in all its parts a sheer fabrication."

THE FASTEST THREE MILE RACE EVER RUN IN AMERICA.—At New Orleans, on the 12th inst., T. B. Patterson's bay mare Charmer won a three mile race, three heats, winning the 2d and 3d heats. The time of the heats was 5:38¾; 5:35; 5:43½.

Cotton Factory Burnt.—The Cotton Factory at Franklinsville owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company, on Saturday evening last, was consumed by fire. The fire was first discovered about nine o'clock at night, in the dressing room, in the upper story of the building. In a short time the flames were communicated to the roof, whereupon it became evident that no effort could arrest their progress. Money and goods belonging to the company were saved, but the machinery, being fastened to the building, was destroyed with it. No other buildings were burnt.

We have not heard that any one pretends to know, or even conjecture, the origin of the fire. The loss of the Company is very heavy, the original cost of the establishment being upwards of thirty thousand dollars. The walls of the building were brick, but the falling in of heavy burning timbers left them in a ruined state. No part of the establishment was insured.

Since writing the above, we learn that only a part of the yarns were saved.

Ashborough Herald.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling and store-house of Henry A. Lemly, Esq., about one mile from Bethania, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire originated in the store-house, but by what means, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The dwelling was within a few steps of the store-house, in which no business had been done for some years. A quantity of the furniture in the dwelling was saved. Loss not stated.

Salem People's Press.

A Fire occurred at the Brick Yard of Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, near Wilmington, on Tuesday night last. Loss about $2000. No insurance.

The Rev. James McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist church in Wilmington, N. C. will preach the sermon before the graduating class at Wake Forest College, on the evening preceding the Annual Commencement.

Solon Robinson has addressed a letter to the Wilmington Commercial, calling public attention to the fact, that *straw braid work,* of the most durable and beautiful kind, can be manufactured out of the leaves of the common long-leaf pine. It must be prepared in the same way as the ordinary rye straw—gathered while in its most luxuriant state, and scalded and dried in the shade. It is then exceedingly tough, and almost indestructible. It answers admirably for ladies' work baskets. Mr. R. suggests that if generally brought into use, the whole world may be covered with straw hats at the least possible cost.

Richmond Whig.

The New York Day Book, noticing the refusal of the use of Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster, by the city fathers of Boston, says, "it is a pity Daniel's hair is not *kinky*—then he could speak anywhere in Boston, and on anything."

Destruction of the Egyptian Paramids and Temples.—A correspondent of the London Athenæum, writing from Egypt, states that the destruction of the ancient Temples and Pyramids is rapidly going on. He says:

"The Northern Pyramid of Dashour is now in progress of being converted into a stone quarry, in order to build some new palace or villa in the neighborhood; the tombs of Sakkara are used for the same purpose; the mounds of Abydus are ransacked for building materials; the Temple of Erment is going for the same purpose; and two temples have, within the last six years, been knocked down, and the materials removed from near Sheikh Fadl, entirely without the knowledge of travellers, to whom, indeed, they have remained utterly unknown until now that they no longer exist. I went to Skemim to look at the great block of stone copied by Wilkinson, and supposed to be restored to Letronne. I found that the first line was entirely gone. They are breaking up the block to make lime."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 17—Schr Corinthian from Baltimore. 18—Schr. Fidelia from Philadelphia, Schr Fashion from do, Schr Monadnock from Portland, Schr Clarissa from do, Br Schr John Russell from Turk's Island, Brig Martha Rogers from New York. 19—Schrs Juliet from Waldoboro', H N Gambrill from Richmond, Nancy Bishop from Charleston, Margaret Ann Howard from North Washington, Ira Brewster from N. York. 21—Barque Jasper from Charleston.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver Bobbins in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-vpd

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.—Discussing Development.—The publication, by Congress and otherwise, of the works of the wise and good men who formed our present admirable System of Government, and put it in operation, is doing much to root out the heresy to which abstractionists in South Carolina, Virginia, and even in North Carolina, are endeavoring to give form and substance, with a view to promote their own selfish and ambitious purposes. We have been sometimes told by these malcontents that the right of secession is a "constitutional right," and then again that it is a "reserved right," not surrendered by the States when they made the Federal Constitution.

We have before us the 1st volume of the Works of Alexander Hamilton, just published by Congress, and in it we find a Correspondence between himself and Mr. Madison, which relishes some important principles on this subject. Madison and Hamilton were leading Members of the Convention which formed the Constitution. They wrote those powerful Essays which have been embodied under the title of "The Federalist," in explanation of the provisions of the Constitution, and which contributed so essentially to the object for which they were prepared, the Ratification of the Constitution by the States. They were afterwards Members of the State Conventions in their respective States, by which, after a great struggle in each, the Constitution was finally ratified. During the sittings of the Conventions,—the one at Richmond, the other at Poughkeepsie—they kept up an almost daily correspondence. From this correspondence we find that the party opposed to ratification in New York, contended that the Constitution was too greatly restrict the liberties of the people, and they therefore insisted on amendments, either before or after ratification. Then follow the annexed letters, written just after the meeting in Virginia, and whilst it was still doubtful in New York,—(Mr. Madison having gone from Richmond to New York:)

HAMILTON TO MADISON.

July 8, 178[illegible]

MY DEAR SIR:

I felicitate you sincerely on the event of Virginia, but my satisfaction will be alloyed if we discover too much facility in the business of amendment-making. I fear the system will be wounded in some of its vital parts by too many concurrence in some very injudicious recommendations. I allude more particularly to the power of taxation. The more I consider requisition in any shape, the more I am out of humor with it. We yesterday passed through the Constitution. To-day some definite proposition is to be brought forward, but what we are at a loss to judge. We have good reason to believe that our opponents are not agreed, and this affords some ground of hope. Different things are thought of—*conditions precedent, previous amendments; conditions subsequent,* the proposition of amendments, upon condition that if they are not adopted within a limited time, the State shall be at liberty to withdraw from the Union; and lastly, *recommendatory amendments.* In either case, *construction declarations* will be carried as far as possible. We go as far as we can in the latter without jeopardating the act, and will concur in rational recommendations. The rest for our opponents. We are informed there has been a disturbance in the city of Albany, on the 4th of July, which has occasioned bloodshed. The Anti-federalists were the aggressors, and the Federalists victors. Thus stand our accounts at present. We trust, however, the matter has passed over and tranquility been restored.

Yours affectionately,

A. HAMILTON.

HAMILTON TO MADISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July, 178[illegible]

I thank you, my dear sir, for yours by post. Yesterday, I communicated to Duer the situation, which I presume he will have communicated to you. It remains exactly the same. No further question having been taken, but on the footing I mentioned to Duer is the best on which it can be placed; but every thing portends will yet be attempted to bring the party to that stand to an unqualified ratification. Let me know your idea upon the possibility of being received on that plan. You will understand that the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to recede, in case our amendments have not been decided upon in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can in the first instance be admitted to ratification, I do not fear any further consequences. Congress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments to render the *structure* of the Government more secure. This will satisfy the more considerate and honest opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party.

Yours, affectionately,

A. HAMILTON.

MADISON TO HAMILTON.

NEW YORK, Sunday evening

MY DEAR SIR:

Yours, of yesterday, is this instant come to hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a *conditional* ratification: that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she could not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal—this principle would not in such case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* and *forever.* It has been adopted by the other States. An adoption for limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, no *condition* whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be *able* and disposed to do in such case, I do not inquire, as I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection. Yours.

JAMES MADISON, Jr.

This shows what were Mr. Madison's opinions, which he expressed strongly and clearly. There could be no such thing as a *conditional* ratification—a ratification provided certain amendments were assented to, either before or after. There could be no such right reserved as a right to secede, in case their demands were not acceded to.

The opponents of the Constitution and of the Union desired an *express reservation* of a right to *secede* or *withdraw* from the Union, if those amendments were not granted. Why was

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EVILLE:

PRIL 29, 1851.

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MADISON.

July 8, 1788.

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A. HAMILTON.

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necessary to make such a reservation, if secession was an inherent right, a right never surrendered, as the secessionists now contend?

But the Constitution was ratified *without* the condition. The reservation of the right to withdraw or secede *was abandoned*. The ratification, without the condition, was a virtual abandonment of the claim of right to withdraw from the Union. For, if that right existed independently of the Constitution, why propose the condition to secure or reserve it?

How emphatic is the language of Mr. Madison, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, is a "*conditional* ratification," under which New York *would not become a member of the Union*. There would be no reciprocity in such a compact. "The Constitution requires an adoption pur, TORO and FOREVER." The other States had to adopted it; New York must so adopt it. "The idea of reserving a right to withdraw [from the Union] *was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself* ABANDONED AS WORSE THAN A REJECTION."

How completely this scatters to the winds the absurd doctrine of secession, which is pretended to be derived from Virginia, where it was "abandoned," and from Mr. Madison, who then and afterwards condemned it!

Mr. Madison's language in another place, was sought to be tortured in our State Legislature into the assertion of a right to secede. And those who cited his great name professed entire reliance on him as a faithful expounder of the Constitution. Will they now withdraw the compliments they lavished on him, or will they admit the force of his clear, unmistakeable, unanswerable language in the above letter?

In Virginia and South Carolina it is fashionable to assert, that the right of secession is "beyond dispute." It does seem to have been so in 1788, and we think these developments make it equally so *now*.

THE STATE'S CREDIT.—Bids for more than $200,000 were made, all by citizens of North Carolina, for the $50,000 of Bonds offered by the State on the 21st inst. The Bonds were all disposed of at a premium of from one to five per cent.—a small amount commanding the latter price. This is the first time that a premium has been paid for the Bonds of our State, and it is an evidence of the abundance of money.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—At Petersburg, on Tuesday evening last, after speeches by Gen. R. M. Saunders of Raleigh, and J. W. Same, Esq. of Petersburg, $36,000 were subscribed to this work, and arrangements made to procure the remainder of the $100,000 required from that city.

The Intelligencer gives a brief account of Gen. Saunders's speech:—

"He showed (says the Intelligencer) the immense trade that we were now receiving from this road, and the vast accession which would be made to it by the Central Road of Carolina, which in ten days would be let to contract, and carried speedily to completion. He assured the people of Petersburg, that if the R. & G. Road was permitted to go down, the people of North Carolina would be forced to build up a market within their own State, and send to that market the produce which has heretofore been sold in this city."

"The people of North Carolina would be forced to build up a market within their own State," is an expression that grates harshly upon our ears, however it may have suited the audience to whom it was addressed. Is it only when compelled by "force" that Gen. Saunders will be disposed to contribute to such an object? Preserve us from *such* North Carolinians!

SUMNER THE ABOLITIONIST ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE.—The coalition between the Abolitionists and the Locofocos in the Massachusetts Legislature has at length triumphed, and Charles Sumner, the most able and thoroughgoing Abolitionist, is elected to the Senate for six years, by a majority of one vote. This is a deplorable result, on every account. It consummates the union between the two parties in Massachusetts; and, united, they are all powerful. It sets an example of a base coalition which will most probably be followed in other States. And it puts in the Senate, for six years, a powerful coadjutor of Seward and Chase, and Hiett and Butler; one who will unite heartily with them in all their disunion measures.

The election was made on the 5th ballot on Wednesday last, being the 25th ballot in all. In three of these five ballotings, more votes were found in the box than there were members voting, and in one instance two votes for Sumner were found doubled up together. This a fair sample of the honesty of men who contend that there is a "higher law" than the law of the land, and that therefore they may violate the latter, after having voluntarily sworn to support it.

There was great rejoicing among the fanatics at the result of the election. Glorification meetings, speeches, salutes of 100 guns, rockets, bonfires, illuminations, &c. in Boston and many other towns of Massachusetts.

The N. Y. Express says of this election,—

It will not only render good-for-nothing, almost, the recent patriotic observance of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, but will show to the world that Massachusetts has morally seceded from the Union. In what other light, indeed, can the country look upon it, when they behold a demagogue sent to the Senate who addressed the Free Soil Convention, held at Boston, in October last, thus:—

"Into Massachusetts he (the slave owner) shall not come. * * * * * The contempt, the indignation, the abhorrence of the community, shall be our weapons of offence. Wherever he moves he shall find no house to receive him—no table spread to nourish him—no welcome to cheer him—the dismal lot of the Roman exile shall be his. He shall be a wanderer without roof, fire, or water. Men shall point at him in the streets, and on the highways. The cities, towns and villages shall refuse to receive the monster; they shall vomit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of our community."

MR. WEBSTER.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston have become ashamed of their exclusion of Mr. Webster from Faneuil Hall, and of their refusal to invite President Fillmore to visit Boston as the guest of the city. They have unanimously passed resolutions inviting Mr. Webster to speak in Faneuil Hall, and expressing respect for Mr. Fillmore, with an invitation to visit that city.

Mr. Webster wrote a letter in reply, declining to speak now, but hoping to do so at some future time.

On the morning of the same day, Mr. Webster being called on at his lodgings at the Revere House, addressed the people in a brief speech, which was enthusiastically applauded.

MORE FUGITIVE SLAVES GIVEN UP.—Three fugitives, a man, his wife and child, were taken in Columbia, Penn., on the 21st, and promptly delivered by the U. S. Commissioner to their owners, who live in Maryland. There was some excitement among the blacks, but no resistance.

The brig Acorn, with the fugitive Sims, has arrived at Savannah.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER BOUND FOR CUBA.—The U. S. Marshal for New York has seized the Steamer Cleopatra, on information that she was fitted out with arms, ammunition and men for an expedition against Cuba.

The Raleigh Times comes to us printed on new type and much enlarged.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 12th. Cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼d. Sales of the week 28,600 bales. Fair Uplands 7¼.

Political affairs generally tranquil. The Russell Ministry still sustains itself in England, and a new Ministry had been formed in France. The Queen has directed the Archbishop of York and the Bishops generally to interpose their authority for the suppression of certain Romish practices in the Church of England, and they have issued a circular with that view.

DECEPTIVE STATEMENTS.—By the Asia we learn, that a document had been received at Liverpool, signed by every leading factor in New Orleans except one, estimating the total crop of Cotton at a little over two million of bales; and several letters stated that the country was completely bare of Cotton.

Now such statements as these, whilst they may possibly have a temporary effect in keeping up the price of cotton in Liverpool, are calculated to destroy all faith in the sincerity of the American cotton dealers. The cry of "short crop" will hereafter be unheeded. The receipts are already over two millions of bales, with four months of the cotton year yet to come. And since those letters were written, the country, which was "bare of cotton", has sent to market about 200,000 bales.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.—A singular state of things exists in New York, by which the Legislature has been brought to a sudden and unprepared adjournment, leaving the appropriation bills, and many others of great importance, in an incomplete form.

It appears that the Whigs, with perhaps some few of the Locofocos, have warmly favored the widening of the Erie and other Canals, so as to accommodate them to their immensely extended business, for which they are even now inadequate, and daily becoming more so. A bill passed the lower House, authorizing the enlargement, which it was estimated would cost nine millions of dollars, and authorizing a loan for that amount, for the payment of which the future revenues of the Canals were to be pledged. This bill was resisted in the Senate, on the ground of unconstitutionality,—the State Constitution providing that, with certain exceptions in extreme cases, "no debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of the people of the State, unless such debt be for a single work or object, and a tax be imposed sufficient to pay the principal and interest within eighteen years from the time of its contraction, and that every law authorizing a loan shall, before it takes effect, be submitted to the people at a general election, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast for and against it."

The opinion of the Attorney General of the State was given that the bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Webster and John C. Spencer gave counter opinions. The quarrel raged furiously, for the Canals in New York have cost thirty or forty millions of dollars, they furnish an immense revenue, and the highest political powers are controlled by those who manage them.—When it became evident that the bill would pass the Senate by a constitutional majority, thirteen Locofoco Senators resigned their seats, leaving the Senate without a quorum of three-fifths, which is required to pass laws of that sort. The Legislature was forthwith compelled to adjourn *sine die*, leaving no less than 306 bills unacted on in the Senate alone, besides a large number before the other House.

Gov. Hunt immediately issued a Proclamation, ordering elections to fill the vacant seats in the Senate, and calling a special session of the Legislature on the 10th June next. We have no idea what will be the result of this appeal to the people.

Whilst we are rather inclined, from the lights before us, to think that the bill ought not to have been passed, because of its doubtful constitutionality, we yet regard the course of the retired Senators as disorganizing and revolutionary, and meriting all the censure which is bestowed on it by the following, selected from the mass of criticisms with which the New York papers abound:—

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

"This extraordinary procedure is wholly unprecedented in the history of our State. It is a long stride in the direction of anarchy. It is not a new step in legislation, but the end of all legislation. All constitutions, as well as universal custom, prescribe the manner in which members of legislative bodies shall manifest their opposition to measures before them. That the opponents of a measure, when beaten on the vote, may break up the Legislature to defeat it, is a monstrous proposition, and utterly subversive of all legislation and government. Scarcely a law could be passed if this were allowable. It matters not what the ground of objection is. The idea that an unconstitutional measure justifies this step for its prevention is ridiculous. The question of constitutionality is the ground of opposition to a large portion of the measures which come before every legislative body. No Legislature could sit a fortnight without exploding if this rule prevailed. Besides, there is an established tribunal, beyond the Legislature, to which the Constitution assigns appeals from the decision of the Legislature as to the constitutionality of measures. The Judiciary has alone the power, superior to a majority of a Legislature, to determine questions of constitutionality. The act under consideration is therefore unnecessary, and a usurpation as well as revolutionary. The measure which occasioned this high-handed procedure, were it clearly unconstitutional, is insignificant by the side of an act which disregards not only the Constitution, but strikes at the foundation of all Government. The people will never mistake this desperate exhibition of obstinacy for devotion to the constitution."

SMALL POX.—This disease has been brought to Louisburg, by a merchant recently returned from New York, and a negro near Franklinton has taken it from him.

The disease is also prevailing at Washington, N. C., where six cases have occurred.

The subscription at Asheville to the Plank Road from that place to Greenville, S. C., amounts to $17,000, about half the amount required.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA JUDGES.—The Edgefield Southern Patriot says that Chancellor Dargan is the only one of the South Carolina Judiciary who is so Quixotic as to favor separate State action.

DEATH OF COM. BARRON.—Com. Jas. Barron, the Senior officer of the Navy, died at Norfolk on the 20th instant, in the 83d year of his age. He was noted for two events: As the Commander of the Frigate Chesapeake, in her unfortunate affair with the British Frigate Leopold in 1807; and for his duel with Com. Decatur, whom he killed. He was suspended for five years for the surrender of the Chesapeake, and never afterwards placed in command of a vessel. He had been in the Navy more than 53 years.

Archbishop Eccleston, of the Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, died at Georgetown on Tuesday last, in the 50th year of his age.

A SPECULATION.—It is said that the Bonds of the Government of Cuba that is to be, when that Island shall have been revolutionized by pirates from the United States, have been selling all the winter in Savannah, at ten cents on the dollar! Money must be very plenty at Savannah, or the natives very green.

THE STATE'S PROXY.—We have not exchanged with the Raleigh Standard for some years past, for the reason that it does not consist with our ideas of self-respect to expose ourselves a second time to the grossest blackguardism. Consequently we have had few opportunities, and no inclination, to mention that paper. It has, however, been sent to us several times recently; and the last number contained an attempt to defend Mr. Jones's doings as the State's Proxy at the late Plank Road meeting. The defence consists chiefly, as was to be expected, of personal abuse of the Senior Editor of the Observer, only one item of which do we deem worthy of the least notice.

But first as to Mr. Jones. It was not as a Raleigh man that we considered his appointment objectionable. We know of no feeling in Raleigh hostile to this part of the State, whilst we do know that there is a most kindly feeling there, with many of the most respectable citizens, towards this place. We knew that Mr. Jones was not a Raleigh man, nor from that part of Wake which has an intercourse and sympathy with this part of the State. He belongs to that part of Wake whose leanings are towards Virginia. So also with the Board of Internal Improvements appointed by Gov. Reid, viz: Calvin Graves of Caswell, and Thos. Bragg, Jr. of Northampton,—two respectable gentlemen from the very borders of Virginia, whence all the trade and intercourse tend to Virginia. And Gov. Reid himself, the President *ex officio* of the Board, is from another Virginia border county. What do these gentlemen know of the interests of the Cape Fear or Western sections of the State? What do they *care* for those sections? Has either of them ever been near to Wilmington, where the most gigantic works of "Internal Improvement" have been undertaken, —works in which the State has a large investment? What does either of them know of or care for the public works which centre at this place, and on Deep River, in which also the State has invested funds? What has Mr. Bragg ever done or said to distinguish *him* as a friend of internal improvements, that he should be selected from the Virginia line to control the works in the rest of the State? When Governor Reid summoned the Board to meet him for the first time, Mr. Bragg did not attend. The Gov. and Mr. Graves sent a Representative here who had no sympathy with the work which his vote was to control; who came here with his mind made up as to the main question to come before the meeting; and who by his own vote assumed and exercised the privilege of electing the whole Board of nine Directors. Mr. Jones was a cypher in the meeting, except when it came to voting; and when he had finished that, and elected the Directors, he went off, *leaving the meeting without a quorum!* Without stopping to inquire what other business was necessary to be done, and knowing that he was leaving unfinished business, he went off. If any one had then made a motion, and called for the vote by shares, the Chairman would have been bound to adjourn the meeting, without counting out the votes for Directors, and no legal election could have been made until a majority of the stock was represented by Mr. Jones's return, or, if he would not come, by calling another general meeting. Yet the Standard contends that Mr. Jones "performed his duty in all essential points"! No doubt he did what he was specially instructed to do, except in regard to the Presidency, and there the fates were against him.

But the Standard's prominent defence of Mr. Jones consists of abuse of the Senior Editor of the Observer. It adopts and elaborates the idea of the Wilmington Journal, that our strictures on Mr. Jones's conduct were influenced by disappointment at not being elected a Director:—

"Perhaps Mr. Hale is mortified (says the Standard,) because he was not elected a Director. * * * If Mr. Jones had voted for Mr. Hale as Director, and if Mr. Hale had been elected, he would no doubt have escaped this Newspaper attack."

Besides the utter falsity of this supposition, which we have heretofore exposed, we are astonished that any body should imagine such a motive for action. It seems to us that any one with the instincts of a gentleman would at once perceive, that the very motive which the Standard and Journal think would prompt an attack on Mr. Jones, is the very motive which would forbid it. If the Senior Editor had been a candidate for Director—if it had not been well known to his friends that he would not have the place under any circumstances,—a sense of self respect would have forbidden allusion in this paper to the election. But the Standard thinks that mortification at not being elected a Director of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company!! is some sort of an *apology* for our notice of Mr. Jones's doings!! It scolds the Journal for "*apologising* for the acerbity of the Observer," by a suggestion of such an unworthy motive! Preserve us from the ethics which regards such a motive as an apology! We regard it as an unjust and false imputation.

The Senior Editor of the Observer can truly and *proudly* aver, that he has never been a candidate for any office of honor or of profit. And that the time has not been, for many years, when he either could or would have accepted any such office. Both his engagements and his inclination forbid any such idea.

"It is proper that the Editor of the Wilmington Journal should be informed that Gov. Reid is a man capable of *thinking* for himself, of *determining* for himself, and of *acting* for himself."
Raleigh Standard.

We hope that the Wilmington Journal will be duly thankful for the information so kindly given. Considering that the Editor of the Journal was a member of the State Convention that nominated Gov. Reid for his present office, one night have fancied that he was already "informed" that Gov. Reid is actually capable of "thinking," of "determining," and of "acting." We infer from the haughty tone of the Standard towards its provincial fellow-laborer, that the latter did *not* know of (nor believe in) the Governor's capacity in the premises. Whether he will be convinced by the Standard's assurance, [we use the word in two senses,] remains to be seen. We shall look with anxiety for the effect.

The Standard rather sneers at the Journal as one of Gov. Reid's "*professed* friends;" and pronounces some of its "statements and insinuations unjust, ungenerous, and totally unfounded." But it assures the Journal that it says this "*in no unkind spirit*"!! Not at all unkind; but in the spirit doubtless of a pedagogue towards a refractory school boy.

There is trouble in the Locofoco camp.

P. S. The Journal does not take the Standard's castigation kindly—is not at all inclined to "turn tail." Such is the construction we put upon its leading editorial, and its "moral deduction" from the incident of the hog and the dog, which it relates with so much point. "An ugly dog, with a felonious countenance, and bad phrenological developments," make an unprovoked assault upon the hog,—very near to the Journal office. The latter makes battle, and fairly drives the "ugly dog" from the field. If we were inclined to be mischievous, and slightly disrespectful to the parties, (as of course we are not,) we might exclaim "Sick-him Jowler!" "Go it porker!"

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—We have received a letter from Mr. Wm. Clayton, Publisher of the Sparta (Tennessee) Times, giving an account of his pursuit and arrest, in conjunction with three other gentlemen of that place, on the 8th inst., of a loafer whom they supposed to be Pitt, the murderer of Tillman Hunt. We are satisfied, from all the circumstances, that this is a mistake; but think it likely that the man knows something of some other crimes which may be brought to light by the publication of the following particulars from the letter of Mr. Clayton:—

"The description suits that of Pitt very well, with the exception of the freckles. He says, however, that his name is Thomas Bailey, and that he was raised in Iredell county in your State. He tells many strange stories—says he was not the cause of Hunt's murder; he says he was not with Hunt. He mentions the names of several of the Hunts of Wilkes county of your State—says he was in the neighborhood eight years ago in Iredell county, when a pedlar by the name of James Hunt was murdered, and that a man by the name of Howard was tried for it, but came clear. Says he was travelling some seven or eight years ago with a negro trader by the name of John Forsyth. The second night of their journey they camped out. Himself and Forsyth were lying in their tent, Forsyth asleep, and himself close by his side awake, when a negro man slipt up and struck Forsyth on the left temple with the pole of an axe, and that killed him instantly. He says that he heard the lick struck, and that the negro was arrested and hung for the crime, and that he went back from Lincoln county, where the murder was done, into Iredell, and got Forsyth's brother and father to go on and take possession of the negroes. Tells a long yarn about being with another negro trader when he was murdered in Mississippi by one of his negroes—says his name was McCasen, and he says the murder was about as the case of Forsyth. Says his life has been mostly spent in driving wagons; but says he has been for 18 months residing in the upper end of this State, in Hawkins county, that he married in Iredell, into a family by the name of Hays—that some years ago Hays and family moved to Hawkins county in this State; that he and his wife have parted; that he was going to Bedford county in this State to procure an estate coming from a deceased uncle by the name of McClelland; says he had plenty of money but sent it all back to his brother in Iredell county; says he will travel this road again with plenty of money. Exclaimed on the road coming back to this place, "my damned old father-in-law has brought me to all this trouble." And when questioned as to how, he said his father-in-law cheated him out of five negroes by making another man a bill of sale and dating it back of his bill of sale to him. He had not a cent of money when arrested; said he had sent his money to his brother, and that he did not like to travel with money.

"Please let me have all the information in your power; state as to the murder of Forsyth, whether true or false; also as to McCason."

THE CASE OF YOUNGBLOOD.—The Register corrects some errors in regard to the indictments against this man for negro stealing. Youngblood is to pay the State $1000, and if he should not leave the State within two months, at farthest, will be prosecuted on both indictments, as well the one on which the Jury could not agree, as the other.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years:"

NOW, THEREFORE, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligation, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

MARRIED,

In Granville county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Maynard, Mr. H. G. LUCAS, of Richmond county, to Miss M. SUSAN, daughter of Robert Jones, Esq.

At Williamsborough, Granville county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Ed. Hines, Mr. HENRY T. WATKINS, of Milton, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of John Bullock, Esq.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Thos. W. Postell, the Rev. MARK RUSSELL of Moore, to Miss MARY SPINKS of Randolph county, N. C.

In this town, on the 20th inst., by Rev. N. A. Purify, Mr. SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS to Miss ELMIRA McKAY.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY B. PERSON, wife of Samuel J. Person, and daughter of the late John R. London, in the 28th year of her age.

Possessing a mind rich in native excellence, highly adorned by cultivation, and always attentive to its own pure thoughts, Mrs. Person was the charm of the social circle in which she moved. Blending these bright qualities of the mind with all the modest virtues of the heart, she was surrounded and dearly cherished by a large circle of friends and relatives. Passing away, even from the threshold of life, she leaves a happy consolation in the remembrance of her particular moral excellence.

So young and lovely in all the relations of life; so kind and gentle and amiable; so pure and perfect in thought and deed; so full of confidence and hope; so loving and so devotedly beloved—oh! it were hard to loose the silver cord of life, to shroud such rare excellence in the eternal gloom of the grave! But death had no sting for her. The grave was swallowed up in victory. From early childhood she had been taught to tread the paths of peace. While health mantled her cheek, and strength warmed the current of her life, and the world was spread, all bright and beautiful, before her, she yielded its pleasures for the more enduring happiness of revealed religion. The rules of her life had been drawn from the fountain of all holiness—and thus was formed a character of exceeding loveliness. The promises of the Gospel had been received with a truthful, trusting spirit—and hence her undisturbed composure in the last sad scene of earth. Her death was a fitting end of her life—perfectly conscious of her fate—calmly resigned to the will of God—quietly and peaceably, as sinks the setting star to rest, she sunk into the eternal slumber, while, on the wings of a pure and perfect faith, her immortal spirit was borne into the presence of the God who gave it.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

At her residence near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 3d instant, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE MALLOY, in the 75th year of her age.

At Louisburg, on the 22d instant, after a protracted illness, RICHARD F. YARBROUGH, Esq. Mr. Y. came to this place early in life. After many years residence he became one of our most successful and respectable merchants. He removed from Fayetteville about 20 years ago, to Louisburg, N. C. He was a gentleman of great intelligence—firm, energetic, and independent in character—ardent and generous in temper. The few friends left him here by time and change, sincerely regret his death.—[*Com.*

In Moore county, on the 17th inst., Mr. HUGH KELLY. The deceased was a native of Scotland, but had resided in this community, enjoying their confidence and esteem, for the last 40 or 50 years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and leaves a devoted family and numerous connexions to mourn his sudden death.—Com.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., at the residence of Capt. W. S. Melvin, Mrs. CATHARINE HALES, aged about 80 years.

In Salisbury, on the 13th inst., CHRISTIAN HENRY WINKLER, in the 41st year of his age.

At his residence in Malcolm, Miss., the 17th of March, Mr. MALCOM GILCHRIST, in the 74th year of his age, who for more than 40 years has been a resident of Jefferson county, and whose many virtues have endeared him to many friends who now with his family are left to mourn his loss. In his death we are called to mourn the loss of a civilian who had represented us in the State Legislature. In his death the Presbyterian Church has been deprived of an invaluable member. He was ever a kind and indulgent father and an affectionate husband. Through a long and painful illness, not a murmur escaped his lips, nor frown shaded his tranquil brow.—He died, as he had lived, in the full enjoyment of an unwavering faith, perfectly resigned to the dispensations of his Maker.—[AMICUS.

In Richmond county, on the 25th of March, JAS. TURNER BOYD, and on the 17th of April, LAURA JAMES BOYD, infant children of D. A. and E. N. Boyd.

In Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, the 3d of April, Mrs LOUISE, wife of John W. Fowler and daughter of Col. W. J. Oldham, late of Coahoma county, Miss.

In Duplin county, on the 13th instant, Mrs. HANNAH F. SMITH, consort of Zacheus Smith, Jr., Esq., and daughter of the late Martin Brock, of Jones county, in the 23d year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 29.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	10 a 10½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8¾ a 9½	Oats,	50
Corn,	80 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ a 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 a 20 "

REMARKS.—The late news has unsettled the cotton market, which has declined to the above quotations. A letter from New York, dated 25th, says that the effect of increased receipts, and successive decline of prices in England, can only be counteracted by a diminution of receipts or disaster to the next crop. We see that already the papers in the South complain of damage by frost. BACON—is coming to market in considerable quantities, and dull at quotations. The large amount of western brought by the merchants has made the supply large. CORN and FLOUR—The amount of both these articles coming in is large.

Sales of Turpentine the past week have been, 125 bbls. Virgin at $3 50; 50 bbls. ditto from burnt woods $2 to $3; 56 bbls. Yellow Dip $1 90 to $2 15; Hard $1. Sales of 40 bbls. Spirits at 28 cts.—the barrels, $1 85, not returnable. 90 bbls. Rosin, No. 3, 75 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 9 to 11. Corn 70 to 75. Northern Flour 6 00 to 8 00, Baltimore 5 00 to 5 25. Lard 11 to 11½. Lumber—Flooring Bds 12 50 to 13 00, Wide 7 00, Scantling 5 00. Timber—Shipping $10 to $11, prime Mill 8 00 to 9 25, ordinary 6 00 to 7 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 20 to 2 25, Virgin 3 00 to 4 00, Hard 1 30. Spirits 28 to 30. Tar 1 20 to 1 25.

At New York, Cotton declined ¼ on the Asia's news, and is dull.

At Charleston, cotton has declined ¼ to ⅜. Sales at 7¼ to 11¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,026,514 bales, against 1,800,776. Increase 225,738 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 23—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for N K McDuffie, W Murphy & Co, Dr James Wagg, Weavers & Oglesby, Catharine Stauber, Brown, Fraley & Co, W McIntyre, W Boner, F & H Fries, C P Mallett, G W Brown, Hannah & Stauber, S J Hinsdale, T & W C Bostick, J M Beasley, Cook & Johnson, S Boon, H A London & Co, A Hunt, B Julian, Jas Strange, Cane Creek Co, T Curtis, Cook & Taylor, J W Wooten, J Brookshank, J W Monroe, E C Campbell, King & Hege, Jno A Dove, Mrs S J Hart, A A McKethan, T C Pfohl, J G Harman, Miss L Bagge, T Vogler, J R C, Holt & Carrigan, A A Holt & Co, Long & Webb, J & T Garrett, D Clewell, F Fries, D L Monroe, Dialectic Society, A A McIntosh.

April 23—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for L. F. Carr, Hall & Hall, H. & E. J. Lilly, Mrs. Buxton, D. Gee, Cane Creek Co. B. Rose & Son, J. & C. J. Cowles, J. Hargrove, Murchison, Reid & Co., G. Womack, A. D. McLean, Ray & Pearce, D. McNeill, J. O. Tyner, W. & J. T. Andrews, M. McPherson, C. Lutterloh, T. M. Young, W. P. Henley, M. W. McNair, Blinn & Son, F. C. Smith, R. W. Johnson, W. H. Lutterloh, J. & T. Waddill, T. J. Johnson & Co., J. Witherspoon, J. McIvin.

April 24—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for W. J. McConnell, R. Gorman & Son, Forest & Troy, N. Kendall, Island Ford Co., Bowman & Donnel, D. McNeil & Co., C. Hickerson, Smith, Clarke & Swaim, A. T. Zeverly & Co., Dr. Zeverly, E. Belo, Shelly & Field, Bauser & Wilson, A. Marsh, C. F. Fawcett, Snow Camp Co., King & Hege, J. McInnis, S. D. Moore & Son, J. Banner, J. M. A. Drake, Holt, Murray & Co., G. Womack, J. Utley, J. M. Watt, J. Hargrave, G. C. Mendenhall, Barnhardt, Iles & Co., L. F. Carr, Worth & Sanders, I. Long, A. Johnson & Co., J. R. C. Salem, E. Fuller, Washington Mining Co., R. Foster, W. McIntyre, Jenkins & Roberts, C. L. Idler, Williams, Haywood & Co., W. A. Holt & Co., Scott & McAdoo, T. J. Patrick, Murchison, Reid & Co., J. G. Carnes, Bailey & Howell, Rev. A. Sneeden, Rev. D. W. Doub, B. Simpson, S. Farlow, J. S. & J. Thomson, M. N. Transom, J. Cheek, E. Perry, W. A. Lash, J. Woltering, L. Sanders, Col. W. B. Thompson, N. King, Lassiter & Co, D. Maxwell, J. W. Munroe, W. S. Gilmer, D. Lindsay, Summerel & Poe, J. & R. Lindsay, Rankin & McLean, G. Brandt, J. Hutt, J. T. & Wilbar, T. Caldwell & Son, J. R. & J. Sloan, J. & J. M. Worth, S C Howson, J E Lucas, Gilmer & Rankin, Stephen Hobson, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, B Payne, Lee & McDowell, W T Horne, Collin, Worth & Co, T F Massey, D Murphy, C A McMillan, M A Poe.

April 25—Steamer Chatham, with goods for S Faircloth, Jas Hall, D B Sessoms, Kelly E Smith, D Bedsolle, Owen Bedsole, S W Pilinghast & Co, W R Wright, W Winslow, John E Boger, J E Lucas, King & Boge, J R Lockamy, R McDaniel. Passengers—John Parker, W Elwell, J Wooten, W Savage, J D Lucas, Dr Richardson and family, D Kelly, N Bardoe, W B Lucas, W H White, D Lewis, H McMillan, S J Person, Hon J C Dobbin, three children and serv't, and 20 Deck Passengers

April 26—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for P Taylor, Cook & Taylor, A M Campbell, J G Lash, T C Pfohl, R M Orrell, Brown, Fraley & Co, Weaver and Oglesby, D J McAlister, Jones and Deming, Mr Brown.

April 28—Steamer Rowan, with goods for A W Steel, J and T Waddill, M McKinnon, J Utley, E Fuller, C T Haigh and Son, Hall and Hall, T S Lutterloh, T A Norment, Snow Creek Manf Co, Murchison, Reid and Co, B Rose and Son, J Brookshank, Mrs S J Hart, S W Pilinghast, P C Smith, W P Henley, J M Palmer, C Lutterloh, R and La Fraser, C D Nixon, Rieker and Bullard, W A Savage, L Cafferth and Co, J M Wooten, Cromartie and McRee, N Regan.

DIVIDEND, No. 1,

WILL be paid by the F. & W. P. R. Co. on application at the Office, on and after the 1st May. April 28.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT *Light Infantry Company!* ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's Parade Ground, (Military Green,) on Thursday the 1st May, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in full Summer Uniform, armed and equipped for Parade.

By order of the Major Commandant.
J. McGILVARY, O. S.

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock in the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company," will be opened from this date until the 25th of May next, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to-w

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such very encouraging inducements, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation *about* 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Cannon's Line of Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian,	*Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith,	*Palestine,*
Gazelle,	*Gen. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent, Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six Silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and N. Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well-known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose.—After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow and Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 21, 1851. 58-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets.
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery.
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Flacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

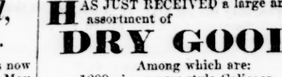
GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey.

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th inst. expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
100 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, and Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas and Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.

Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 11, 1851. 62-8w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH: and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook and Taylor's, Hay street. J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tfSp4

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

New Goods.

NOW receiving, a great variety of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children, newest and latest styles, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. A general Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery,

Coopers', Carpenters', Smiths' and Turpentine Tools, new style of ploughs, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Crockery and Glassware, Iron, Steel and Nails. 25 bbls. Baltimore superior fine FLOUR. P. TAYLOR,

April 1. Huske's Buildings, Green st. 65-1m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Black, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 103-1Ypd

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

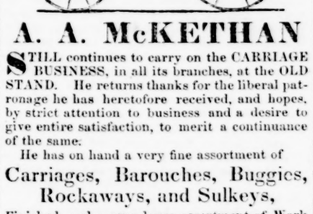
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

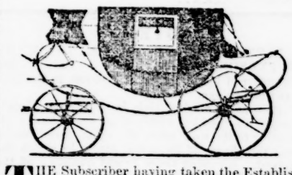
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

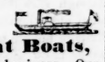
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

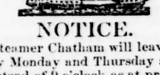
ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Encourage the Home Department.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their SPRING AND SUMMER REPORT of New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting Coat, Pants, or Vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 15, 1851. 63-3m

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)

IMPORTERS,

166 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1, 27tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.

March 8, 1851.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the North Carolina Institution give notice that the Department will be opened for the instruction of the BLIND, at the commencement of the next Session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given of those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf and Dumb or Blind persons, must be made to Wm. D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Select Classical School

THE Subscriber intends to open a School for Boys on the 16th of July next, in Robeson county, 13 miles West of Fayetteville, and 20 miles North-West of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a School in which a boy may be thoroughly prepared for College or for business, in a situation remote from the temptations to idleness or vice. The number of pupils will be limited to thirty, who will board in families in the immediate vicinity of the subscriber, two in a room. He will be assisted by W. WILSON, A. B.

TERMS.—$75 per Session in advance for Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding, and Washing.

Circulars, containing further information, may be obtained on application to Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., at Hillsborough, N. C., until 1st July, and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance county, N. C. ALEX. WILSON.

Hillsborough, April 9, 1851. 67-6

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find employment and good wages, by applying immediately to A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1851.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 66tf

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; Purcell's Experience; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Gentleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Mary Queen of Scots; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of John C. Calhoun; with a variety of School Books, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

March 11, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. MARVEL'S Reveries of a Bachelor's Wife; Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Jane Eyre; Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Mexico; Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Christian Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrestling